

THE TERRITORY CEDED BY FRANCE TO GERMANY.

Map of the New Boundary of France---All of Alsace Given Up---The Greater Part of the Departments of the Moselle and the Meurthe Ceded---Important Points in the Territory.



THE CEDED TERRITORY.

The map which we publish above shows the territory which, by the treaty of peace, has been ceded to Germany. It also indicates the principal points now in the occupation of the Prussians, and from the frequency with which the signal flags of Germany stud the map a good general idea may be formed of the large area of country which has been ravaged by the enemies of France. The territory now yielded includes in Alsace all the Department of the Bas Rhin and the whole of the Department of the Haut Rhin, with the exception of a part of the arrondissement of Belfort, such exception including the valuable fortress of Belfort. In Lorraine there have been ceded the greater part of the department of the Moselle, a large part of the department of the

Meurthe and a little strip of the northeastern section of the department of the Vosges. The exact geographical limitations of these important cessions have been already given in the wording of the treaty, already published in the HERALD, and as the map shows by funeral shading the acquisitions of Germany it is not now necessary to verbally track them out.

The general character of the yielded territory is agricultural, but it also includes some large and splendid cities and manufacturing regions of great importance.

The department of the Bas Rhin contains a population of 535,970 inhabitants. It raises annually cereals to the value of 36,000,000 francs, and its other agricultural productions are computed at about the same value. It also does a great deal of stock raising, and from all these sources its

yearly income is estimated at 82,000,000 francs. There is also a growing iron industry. Eighteen mines are now being worked and there are also extensive foundries. Other manufactures are also prosecuted, and the industrial interests of the department just previous to the war were very prosperous and rapidly growing. The great city of the department is Strasbourg, with 85,000 inhabitants, whose cathedral and other public edifices and historic traditions make it, perhaps, the greatest prize secured by Germany. Haguenau (11,427 inhabitants) comes next in point of size and wealth. It has large corn mills and soap factories and possesses considerable commercial value. Schlestadt (10,040 inhabitants), Saverne (5,489 inhabitants), Obernai (5,155 inhabitants), Bischwiller (9,011 inhabitants), and the smaller towns of Wissembourg, Wissembourg, Brischheim and Metz, together with many

small villages, are also included in the Bas Rhin. The Haut Rhin department has a population of 130,255 inhabitants, all of whom, with the exception of about 10,000, pass into Prussian citizenship. The general character of the department is similar to that of the Bas Rhin, but it is more extensively a manufacturing country. The soil is held almost entirely by small peasant populations, of whom there are no less than 174,000. Its total annual income from agriculture is 55,000,000 francs. The iron interest is, however, the most distinctive industry, and furcuses fame all over the country. There are also many machine shops and factories for the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, ribbons and pottery. A great deal of wine and brandy is produced. Its principal city is Mulhouse (50,000 inhabitants), whose factories are world-famed. It has only belonged to France about eighty years.

Colmar is also an important city of 25,000 inhabitants. It possesses a fine cathedral and a handsome Ursuline convent of some antiquity and great interest; besides many modern edifices of importance. It has great industrial value, and its factories have constantly been developing. St. Marie aux Mines (12,455 inhabitants) is the centre of a manufacturing district, where 17,000 workmen are employed. Ribeauville (7,146 inhabitants), Soultz (4,635 inhabitants), Altkirch (3,193 inhabitants) and many smaller towns are also included in this department. The ceded part of the Department of the Moselle includes its principal cities and fortresses, and by far the greater part of its population—probably 450,000 out of its 455,000 inhabitants. The value of its annual agricultural produce has been 64,000,000 francs, and its iron mines and general industries are perhaps of equal value. Metz, for ever historic,

with 55,000 inhabitants, is the principal city and is regarded as a military position of the highest importance—perhaps the strongest in France. Thionville, with 70,000 inhabitants, is another very strongly defended town. There are also many other towns and villages, but none of very special importance.

The ceded portion of the Meurthe department includes Palsburg, which is reckoned as a military position of the second class, and has but 3,000 inhabitants; Sarrebourg, Château Salins and various places of smaller importance. The greater portion of the soil and a large majority of the population of this department are still retained by France.

The ceded portion of the Vosges department has scarcely any agricultural or industrial importance, and includes but a few square miles of sparsely populated country.

PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

German Evacuation of the City.

The Prussian March Through the Conquered Metropolis.

Order and Arrangement of the Advance and a Brilliant Pageant.

Under the Arc de Triomphe and at the Gates of the Tuilleries.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD in Paris transmits the following telegraph letter from the French capital, under date of the 3d instant—Friday, noon—and I forward it by cable telegram to New York for publication:—

On my return to Paris on Thursday night, the 2d instant, I found that the French National Assembly had agreed to the terms of peace with Prussia.

Being desirous to see Paris, even after an absence of thirty hours, I visited the Boulevards. Here I found crowds of people assembled. Every one was talking, and all apparently at once, with the greatest earnestness, and all rejoicing at the fact of the conclusion of the war.

In the Rue Royale there were still double lines of Prussian sentinels on duty. I was stopped at the Place la Concorde by a

soldier, who said, "You cannot pass here; pass on the other side."

I did so in obedience to the order and came to the entrance to the Champs Elysees. Here I observed batteries of guns planted on my left and approached nearer to examine them. I was "brought up" on this occasion by the point of a sword, and told very gruffly to "move on."

I must say here that the German soldiers when on duty observe a very bad habit; they act with their arms first and speak afterwards.

There were strong pickets of Uhlans stationed at some distance up the different avenues, and troops of Prussian hussars held ready to mount in saddle at a moment's notice. At the Palace Industrie there were crowds of French people belonging to the lower classes of society.

THE OCCUPATION AND EVACUATION OF PARIS. Your correspondent in Paris again writes

under date of the 3d instant:—The Prussian occupation of Paris is ended. It commenced last night, although the fact was not generally known; and at half-past six o'clock this morning the evacuation began.

THE PRUSSIAN MARCH—SPLENDID MILITARY PAGEANT.

The movement was conducted in regular order.

The cavalry and artillery were in the advance.

On the sidewalks along the line of march Prussian and Bavarian infantry faced the roadway.

At the hour of half-past eight o'clock in the forenoon the first men heading the main body passed through the Arc de Triomphe with bands playing and the regimental colors flying. The soldiers went right straight under the arch, all obstacles to the route having been removed.

The column of General Shalckeyer, commanding the Eleventh corps, was stationed at

the point and received the salutes of the men when passing.

Many of the soldiers wore sprigs of evergreen in their helmets.

One regiment was, to a man, literally covered with laurels.

At the hour of nine o'clock in the morning the Bavarian artillery and infantry, preceded by full army bands, arrived, and in a few minutes afterwards the head of the Prussian column came on the ground.

The Prussians marched in column by sections.

A GLOSTERING SUNBURST.

The weather, which had been foggy hitherto during the morning, now cleared, and the sun burst out gloriously, revealing the grand proportions and elegant appearance of the arch.

The impression was fine and effective. The soldiers cheered loudly, while the tattered appearance of the regimental colors, which

they bore along so proudly, attracted the marked attention of the French.

The Crown Prince's Dragons came next in order, followed by the Eleventh regiment, the gagers of the guard and Prussian artillery.

The avenues were almost deserted by the Prussians.

PRECAUTION AGAINST RESISTANCE.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed near the Arch of Triumph.

Two pieces of Prussian artillery had been unhimbered and made ready for service. The Germans stood ready to sweep every avenue which radiates from the Arch with shot.

CAMP LIFE IN THE STREETS.

Strong guards of German infantry, at rest with their arms stacked, bivouacked near by. The soldiers were singing from song books which they read by the light of their camp fires.

The men appeared to exhibit a great differ-

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